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=> d que stat l46
L4        139126 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMMA RAY+PFT,NT/CT
L5           413 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMMA RAY STERILIZATION+PFT/CT

L6         15042 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "STERILIZATION AND DISINFECTIO
                 N"+PFT,NT/CT
L7          6208 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L4 OR Γ OR GAMMA) AND
                 (L6 OR STERIL? OR DISINFEC?)
L8          6208 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR L5
L44            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MORPHOLINOPROPANESULFONIC
                 ACID/CN
L45          524 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44
L46            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND L45

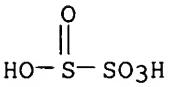

=> s l17 or l28 or l32 or l34 or l40 or l43 or l46
L47           25 L17 OR L28 OR L32 OR L34 OR L40 OR L43 OR L46

=> d l47 ibib abs hitind hitstr 1-25

L47  ANSWER 1 OF 25  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:533527  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:59810
TITLE:                    Process for preparing a chemically modified
                          fibrin-fibrillar protein (FFP) composite sheet
INVENTOR(S):              Noorjahan, Sheik Eusuff; Ranganayaki, Mandyam
                          Devasikamani; Radhakrishnan, Ganga; Das, Bhabendra
                          Nath; Venkateswarlu, Ummadisetty; Rose, Chellan;
                          Sastry, Thotapalli Parvathaleswara
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       India
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     US 2004124564         A1    20040701    US 2002-330477          20021230
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2002-330477          20021230
AB   The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of a novel
chemical
     modified fibrin-fibrillar protein (FFP) composite sheet for medical
     application and the FFP composite prepared thereby.  The FFP sheet finds
     potential use as a dressing aid in the treatment of various external
     wounds of different nature, which include cut wounds, burn wounds and even
     ulcers in animals and human beings.
IC   ICM  B29C039-02
     ICS  B29C071-04
INCL 264488000; 264299000
CC   63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT   Bleaching agents
     Crosslinking agents
       Gamma ray
     Human
     Plasticizers
       Sterilization and Disinfection
        (process for preparing a chemical modified fibrin-fibrillar protein (FFP)
```

composite sheet)
IT 127-08-2, Potassium acetate 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7681-57-4
, Sodium metabisulfite 7727-21-1, Potassium persulfate 7727-54-0,
Ammonium persulfate
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(process for preparing a chemical modified fibrin-fibrillar protein (FFP)
composite sheet)
IT 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(process for preparing a chemical modified fibrin-fibrillar protein (FFP)
composite sheet)
RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS
CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:138606 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:160137
TITLE: Gamma-sterilizable casein
-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the
detection of microorganisms in hydrogen
peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with
hydrogen peroxide
INVENTOR(S): Horn, Juergen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biotest AG, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 10233346 | A1 | 20040219 | DE 2002-10233346 | 20020723 |
| US 2004106186 | A1 | 20040603 | US 2003-623241 | 20030718 <-- |
| EP 1394264 | A1 | 20040303 | EP 2003-16728 | 20030722 |
| EP 1394264 | B1 | 20041103 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| AT 281531 | E | 20041115 | AT 2003-16728 | 20030722 |
| ES 2230526 | T3 | 20050501 | ES 2003-3016728 | 20030722 |
| HK 1065568 | A1 | 20050715 | HK 2004-106678 | 20040903 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10233346 A 20020723
AB The invention concerns a culture medium that is gamma-
sterilizable and also resists the inhibiting effect of
hydrogen peroxide during culturing of microorganisms;
the culture medium includes 2-10% sodium thioglycolate, 5-20% sodium
thiosulfate and 10-30% sodium disulfite for neutralizing hydrogen

peroxide; the effect is increased in the presence of sodium pyruvate. To protect the color indicators during gamma radiation, polyvinylpyrrolidone and MOPS are added. Thus a medium contained in a 1 L volume with water (g): Microbial Content Test Agar 23; agar containing casein, soy peptone, sodium chloride, lecithin and sorbitan monooleate 12; polyvinylpyrrolidone 10; betaine 0.03; glycine 0.05; L-cystine 0.025; L-proline 0.025; sodium pyruvate 0.25; L-asparagine 0.025; D-glucose 2.5; sodium thioglycolate 1.0; sodium disulfite 2.5; sodium thiosulfate 6.0; bromcresol purple 0.025; bromthymol blue 0.025. The mixture was autoclaved; after cooling the following sterile filtrated ingredients were added (mL): yeast extract (from a mixture of 10 g yeast in 100 mL water) 2.5; 1M phosphate buffer pH 7.3 20; 4M MOPS buffer pH 7.4 6; L-ascorbic acid (from a solution of 1 g sodium ascorbate in 2 mL water) 0.5.

IC ICM C12Q001-04

CC 9-11 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 59

ST culture medium gamma sterilization quality control antimicrobial hydrogen peroxide

IT Acid-base indicators
Antimicrobial agents
Culture media
Microorganism
Quality control
Sterilization and Disinfection
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Betaines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Gamma ray
(irradiation; gamma-sterilizable casein -soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Air analysis
(microorganisms; gamma-sterilizable casein -soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Sterilization and Disinfection
(radiation-induced, γ -irradiation; gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(buffer; gamma-sterilizable casein -soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT 76-59-5, Bromthymol blue 115-40-2, Bromcresol purple
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);

ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-
agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in
hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with
hydrogen peroxide)

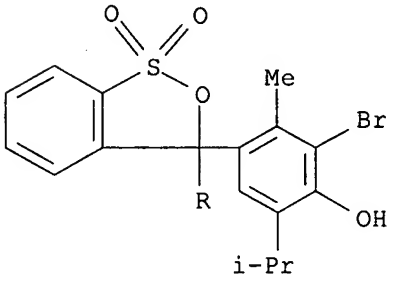
IT 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies 70-47-3, L-Asparagine, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 147-85-3, L-Proline, biological studies 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate 1132-61-2, MOPS 7681-57-4
7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 9003-39-8,
Polyvinylpyrrolidone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-
agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in
hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with
hydrogen peroxide)

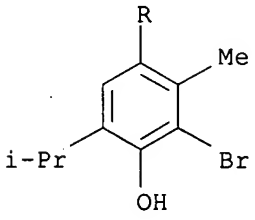
IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-
agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in
hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with
hydrogen peroxide)

IT 76-59-5, Bromthymol blue
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-
agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in
hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with
hydrogen peroxide)

RN 76-59-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phenol, 4,4'-(1,1-dioxido-3H-2,1-benzoxathiol-3-ylidene)bis[2-bromo-3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

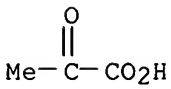



IT 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate

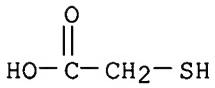
1132-61-2, MOPS 7681-57-4 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

RN 113-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



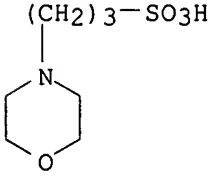
● Na

RN 367-51-1 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, mercapto-, monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

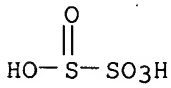


● Na

RN 1132-61-2 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinepropanesulfonic acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



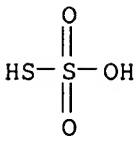
RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS
CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

RN 7772-98-7 HCAPLUS

CN Thiosulfuric acid (H2S2O3), disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

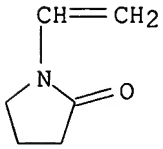


●2 Na

RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)
RN 7722-84-1 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:905843 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:6042
TITLE: Combined effects of ionizing-irradiation and different environments on Clostridium botulinum type E spores
AUTHOR(S): Lim, Y. H.; Hamdy, M. K.; Toledo, R. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Food Science and Technology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Food Microbiology (2003), 89(2-3), 251-263
CODEN: IJFMDD; ISSN: 0168-1605
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We examined the combined effects of .gamma.-radiation (24 °C) on spores of Clostridium botulinum-type Eklund strain suspended in different gas-saturated Na-phosphate buffers in the absence or presence of protectors or sensitizers. Response surface methodol. (RSM) was also used to ascertain the effects of radiation on the recovery of spores using a medium containing various levels of NaCl or Na-thioglycolate. The former (<0.5%) decreased viable spore counts, but the latter (0.15%) did not. Irradiation inactivation of Eklund spores was most effective in air-saturated buffers compared to N2O and N2 gas. The Na2-EDTA (0.01 M) was the most efficient radioprotector of spores due to its reactivity toward hydroxy radicals, followed by t-butanol (0.1 M) in NO2 or N2-saturated buffers, resp. Catalase (10.0 mg ml-1) and dl-cysteine (0.1 mM) sensitized the spores during irradiated N2O or N2-saturated buffers, and NaCl (0.01 M) only sensitized spores in N2 environment. Spores frozen at -75°C for 30 days and thawed prior to use were more sensitive to radiation damage compared to freshly prepared spores. Glycerol (15%), in Na-phosphate buffer (pH 7.0, 0.06 M), protected Eklund spores and increased the number of spores from 106 to 1011 colony forming unit (CFU) ml-1, and enhanced their radiosensitivities. Seven strains of C. botulinum type E were screened for plasmids and strain BL764 had two plasmids (15.8 and 46.8 mDa), BL4028 also had two (4.4 and 13.2 mDa), BL4850 contained only one (4.9 mDa), whereas EQA, BL211, Eklund, and Beluga had none. .gamma .-Radiation (10 kGy, absorbed dose) cured the 15.8-mDa plasmid in strain BL764, but its absence yielded no changes in toxigenicity.

CC 17-5 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

ST Clostridium spore gamma irradn

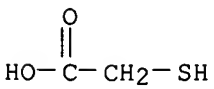
IT Clostridium botulinum
Gamma ray sterilization
(combined effects of ionizing-irradiation and different environments on Clostridium botulinum type E spores)

IT 60-00-4, EDTA, uses 75-65-0, t-Butanol, uses 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate 3374-22-9, Cysteine 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses 9001-05-2, Catalase
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(combined effects of ionizing-irradiation and different environments on Clostridium botulinum type E spores)

IT 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(combined effects of ionizing-irradiation and different environments on Clostridium botulinum type E spores)

RN 367-51-1 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, mercapto-, monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:235486 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:260448
TITLE: Antibiotic formulations containing N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
INVENTOR(S): Mihalik, Richard; Carpenter, John R.; Faris, Heidi M. P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phoenix Scientific, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

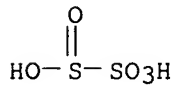
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 6537985 | B1 | 20030325 | US 2001-997978 | 20011130 |
| CA 2468679 | AA | 20030612 | CA 2002-2468679 | 20021127 |
| WO 2003047590 | A1 | 20030612 | WO 2002-US38007 | 20021127 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1458398 | A1 | 20040922 | EP 2002-782387 | 20021127 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-997978 A 20011130
WO 2002-US38007 W 20021127

AB An antibiotic formulation in a true solution is provided. This formulation contains an antibiotic and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. It also may include a preservative, an antioxidant, and/or an additive. The antibiotic is a β-lactam, such as a penicillin, a cephalosporin, other β-lactams, or combinations thereof. The formulation is made by dissolving the antibiotic in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. The antibiotic formulation is suitable for use at temps. below 0° and without agitation. Further, the antibiotic formulation in true solution can be made with non-sterile ingredients and can be filtered to remove impurities. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (330 mL) was warmed to 35-40° and 125 g amoxicillin in powder form was added. TRhe mixture was stirred until most of the material was dissolved resulting in a lemon-yellow solution The mixture was cooled to 30° and after cooling the mixture to 30°, approx. 15 g benzyl alc. (preservative) was added to the mixture The temperature was then increased up to 50° to dissolve the antibiotic completely.

IC ICM A61K031-545
INCL 514200000; 514198000; 514199000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 139-33-3, Edetate disodium 149-44-0, Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant; antibiotic formulations containing methylpyrrolidone)
IT 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 64-17-5, Ethyl alcohol, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol,

biological studies 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 2748-88-1, Myristyl γ -picolinium chloride
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preservative; antibiotic formulations containing methylpyrrolidone)
IT 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant; antibiotic formulations containing methylpyrrolidone)
RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS
CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 5 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:4785 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:61389
TITLE: Sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods
INVENTOR(S): Timm, Debra A.; Hui, Henry K.; Roller, Mark B.; Melican, Mora C.; Hossainy, Syed
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ethicon, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1270018 | A1 | 20030102 | EP 2002-254563 | 20020628 |
| EP 1270018 | B1 | 20050413 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| US 2003175408 | A1 | 20030918 | US 2001-897657 | 20010629 |
| US 6787179 | B2 | 20040907 | | |
| AU 2002048812 | A5 | 20030102 | AU 2002-48812 | 20020617 |
| CA 2391899 | AA | 20021229 | CA 2002-2391899 | 20020627 |
| JP 2003047645 | A2 | 20030218 | JP 2002-191227 | 20020628 |
| EP 1559434 | A1 | 20050803 | EP 2005-75683 | 20020628 |
| R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT | | | | |
| ES 2239701 | T3 | 20051001 | ES 2002-2254563 | 20020628 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2001-897657 A | 20010629 |
| | | | EP 2002-254563 A3 | 20020628 |

AB The invention provides a method for single-step surface modification, grafting and sterilization for bioactive coating on materials and biomaterials used in medical devices, such as catheters, tissue engineering scaffolds, or drug delivery carrier materials. This may include any medical device or implantable that could benefit from improved

antithrombogenic and biocompatible surfaces. Other relevant device examples may include heparin or urokinase coated stents to reduce clotting and restenosis, dental or ophthamol. implants. These materials may be comprised of a variety of polymeric compns. such as, polyurethane, polyester, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyethylene, polymethyl methacrylate, polyHEMA, polyvinyl alc., polysiloxanes, polylactic or glycolic acids, polycaprolactone. The substrates can also be metal, ceramics or biol. derived materials. For the sterilization process, PEG incorporation (O/C) and heparin grafting (S) were higher compared to other processes. The coating solution was a 1:1 dilution of PEG Acrylate (1.9%) + heparin (2.85%) + hyaluronic acid (0.5%) in solution of 0.5% Tween H2O.

IC ICM A61L002-14
ICS A61L002-18; A61L002-20; A61L027-28; A61L029-08; A61L031-08; A61L033-00; A61M025-00; B05D007-24

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST sterilization bioactive coating polymer medical

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(antithrombogenic; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(caprolactone-based; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT Medical goods
(catheters; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT ABS rubber
Fluoropolymers, biological studies
Polycarbonates, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polyethers, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Polysulfones, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating material; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating material; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT Polyamides, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating materials; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT Sterilization and Disinfection
(electron beam; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT Dental materials and appliances

(implants; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lactic acid-based; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Polyimides, biological studies
Polyketones
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyether-; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Polyethers, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyimide-; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Polyethers, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyketone-; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Fluoropolymers, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Bone
Ceramics
Coating materials
Coral
Drug delivery systems
Gamma ray sterilization
Medical goods
Plasma
Sterilization and Disinfection
(sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Ethylene-propylene rubber
Fluoropolymers, biological studies
Glass, biological studies
Metals, biological studies
Plastics, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxymethylenes, biological studies
Polyoxyphenylenes
Synthetic rubber, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT Collagens, biological studies
Elastins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
IT 9003-56-9
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological

study); USES (Uses)
(abs rubber, coating material; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT 9002-84-0, PTFE 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 25038-59-9, PET, biological studies 25249-16-5, Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating material; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT 9003-11-6 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9039-53-6, Urokinase 25213-24-5, Vinyl alcohol-vinyl acetate copolymer 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 25721-76-0, Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate 25736-86-1, Polyethylene glycol methacrylate 25852-47-5, Polyethylene glycol methacrylate 26403-58-7, Polyethylene glycol monoacrylate 26570-48-9, Polyethylene glycol diacrylate 28158-16-9, Polyethylene glycol diacrylate 53123-88-9, Rapamycin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating material; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT 9010-79-1
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethylene-propylene rubber, sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(sterilization by; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

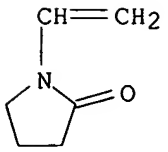
IT 1398-61-4, Chitin 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9002-86-2, PVC 9003-56-9, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer 9011-14-7, PMMA 9016-80-2, Polymethylpentene 11114-92-4 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 24937-79-9, PVDF 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 29223-92-5, Poly(p-dioxanone) 31621-87-1, Poly(p-dioxanone), SRU 31852-84-3, Polytrimethylene carbonate 50862-75-4, Poly(oxycarbonyloxy-1,3-propanediyl) 52013-44-2, Nitinol
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

IT 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating material; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)

RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(sterilization by; sterilization of polymeric bioactive coatings for medical goods)
RN 7722-84-1 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO—OH

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 6 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:937303 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:20443
TITLE: Endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes
INVENTOR(S): Kondo, Akihiro; Takeda, Takeshi; Mizutani, Shigetoshi; Tsujimoto, Yoshimasa; Takashima, Ryokichi; Enoki, Yuki; Kato, Ikunoshin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takara Bio Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 386 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2002355079 | A2 | 20021210 | JP 2002-69354 | | 20020313 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-73183 | A | 20010314 |
| | | | JP 2001-74993 | A | 20010315 |
| | | | JP 2001-102519 | A | 20010330 |

AB A method and kit for detecting endocrine-disrupting chems. using DNA microarrays are claimed. The method comprises preparing a nucleic acid sample containing mRNAs or cDNAs originating in cells, tissues, or organisms which have been brought into contact with a sample containing the endocrine disruptor. The nucleic acid sample is hybridized with DNA microarrays having genes affected by the endocrine disruptor or DNA fragments originating in these genes have been fixed. The results obtained are then compared with the results obtained with the control sample to select the gene affected by the endocrine disruptor. Genes whose expression is altered by tri-Bu tin, 4-octaphenol, 4-nonylphenol, di-N-Bu phthalate, dichlorohexyl phthalate, octachlorostyrene, benzophenone, diethylhexyl phthalate, diethylstilbestrol (DES), and 17-β estradiol (E2), were found in mice by DNA chip anal.
IC ICM C12N015-09

ICS C12N015-09; C12Q001-02; C12Q001-68; G01N033-53; G01N037-00
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 2, 4, 5, 9, 13
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(14-3-3, 14-3-3 protein γ ; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(AP-2 (activator protein 2), transcription factor AP-2 γ (activating enhancer binding protein 2 γ ); endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(AP-2 (activator protein 2), transcription factor AP2 γ ; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Immunoglobulin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Fc receptor IgE high affinity I γ polypeptide; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT G proteins (guanine nucleotide-binding proteins)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(G protein, γ 3 subunit; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(KIAA0410; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(MGP (matrix γ -carboxyglutamic acid-containing protein), matrix Gla protein; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Retinoic acid receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(RAR-γ ; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(RAS oncogene family protein RAB5A; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(RSP5 protein; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Glycoproteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Rhesus blood group-associated A glycoprotein; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Ric, sequence homolog; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(Ring3; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Calcium-binding proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (S-100, S100 calcium binding protein A8 (calgranulin A); endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Calcium-binding proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (S-100, S100 calcium binding protein AS (calgranulin); endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (SEC61 γ subunit; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (X11 γ protein; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (adducin, adducin 2 (β), 3 ( γ ); endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (attachment, N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein γ ; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Molecular chaperones
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (chaperonin, subunit 3 (γ ); endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Initiation factors (protein formation)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (eukaryotic initiation factor 4 γ ; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Initiation factors (protein formation)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4 γ , 3; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (female sterile homeotic-related gene 1; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Fibrinogens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (fibrinogen γ A and B chain; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT Fibrinogens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (fibrinogen γ chain; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT G proteins (guanine nucleotide-binding proteins)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (guanine nucleotide binding protein (6 protein) γ transducing activity polypeptide 2; endocrine disruptor screening using

DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (hydrogen peroxide inducible protein 53; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (interferon dependent pos. acting, factor 3 γ ; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (interferon-stimulated transcription factor 3, γ (48-kDa); endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Laminins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (laminin γ 1; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Laminins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (laminin γ 2; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (odz (odd Oz/ten-m), sequence homolog; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (oligopeptides, proton-dependent high affinity oligopeptide transporter PepT2; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Actins
Synaptophysin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (sequence homolog; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT Ribonucleoproteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (snRNP (small nuclear ribonucleoprotein), UCR2 U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein auxiliary factor 35-kDa subunit related protein 2; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT 366806-33-9, Casein kinase II
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (casein kinase II α2 polypeptide; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT 178303-43-0, Caseinolytic proteinase X
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (caseinolytic protease X; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT 1393-25-5, Secretin 9000-94-6, Antithrombin-III 9001-05-2, Catalase 9001-16-5, Cytochrome c oxidase 9001-40-5, Glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase 9001-42-7, α-Glucosidase 9001-45-0, Glucuronidase β 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9001-50-7, Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 9001-61-0, Cytosolic aminopeptidase 9001-63-2, Lysozyme 9001-64-3, Malate dehydrogenase 9001-91-6, Plasminogen 9002-03-3, Dihydrofolate reductase 9002-62-4,

Prolactin, biological studies 9004-02-8, Lipoprotein lipase 9012-37-7, Aminoacylase-1 9012-93-5, Ferrochelatase 9013-10-9, Glucosamine-6-phosphate isomerase 9013-93-8, Phospholipase 9014-18-0, Nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase 9023-44-3, Tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase 9023-48-7, Seryl-tRNA synthetase 9023-56-7, CTP synthase 9023-58-9, Argininosuccinate synthetase 9023-69-2, Asparagine synthetase 9023-88-5 9023-90-9, Methylmalonyl-CoA mutase 9024-20-8, Ribulose phosphate 3 epimerase 9024-60-6, Ornithine decarboxylase 9024-70-8, Uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase 9025-15-4, Biotinidase 9025-73-4, Phosphoserine phosphatase 9026-00-0, Lysosomal acid lipase 9026-23-7, Carbamoyl-phosphate synthase 9026-24-8, Thiamin pyrophosphokinase 9026-30-6, Poly (A) polymerase 9026-67-9, Choline kinase 9027-13-8, Enoyl-CoA hydratase 9027-32-1, Aspartyl-tRNA synthetase 9027-44-5, Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase 9027-67-2, Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase 9027-80-9, Adenine phosphoribosyl transferase 9027-81-0, Adenylosuccinate Lyase 9028-21-1, Sorbitol dehydrogenase 9028-40-4, 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase 9028-61-9, Estradiol 17β-dehydrogenase 9029-17-8, Pyrroline-5-carboxylate reductase 9029-38-3, Sulfite oxidase 9030-22-2, Uridine phosphorylase 9030-23-3, Thymidine phosphorylase 9030-24-4, Uracil phosphoribosyltransferase 9030-38-0 9030-53-9, Galactokinase 9030-83-5, 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase 9031-19-0, Saccharopine dehydrogenase 9031-37-2, Ceruloplasmin 9031-71-4, Alanyl-tRNA synthetase 9031-82-7, Amidophosphoribosyltransferase 9031-86-1, Aspartoacylase 9032-03-5, Phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase 9032-25-1, NADH cytochrome B5 reductase 9032-59-1, Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase 9032-71-7, 2,3-Oxidosqualene-lanosterol cyclase 9032-73-9, Neuropathy target esterase 9032-88-6, Fumarate hydratase 9033-27-6, Isopentenyl-diphosphate δ isomerase 9035-39-6, Cytochrome b5 9035-42-1, Cytochrome c1 9037-62-1, Glycyl-tRNA synthetase 9037-65-4, α-L-Fucosidase 9040-59-9, Phosphodiesterase 1 9042-64-2, DOPA decarboxylase 9045-77-6, Fatty acid synthase 9047-22-7, Cathepsin B 9054-54-0, Transacylase 9054-84-6, Xanthine dehydrogenase 9059-11-4, Amine oxidase 9059-48-7, Sepiapterin reductase 9067-83-8, Phosphatidate cytidylyltransferase 9068-16-0, Poly(ADP ribose) glycohydrolase 9068-41-1, Carnitine palmitoyltransferase 9074-91-3, Hydroxymethylbilane synthase 9075-29-0, 3 Phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase 9075-78-9, Ethanolamine kinase 9075-81-4, β-Galactoside α-2,6-sialyltransferase 9076-57-7, Histone deacetylase 9076-84-0, Coproporphyrinogen oxidase 12651-28-4, Transcobalamin 2 37184-63-7, Myoinositol 1-monophosphatase 37205-49-5, Methylmalonate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase 37211-69-1, 2,3-Bisphosphoglycerate mutase 37237-43-7, Galactosyltransferase β-1,4-GalT V 37255-37-1, E.C. 1.3.3.2 37255-38-2, Glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase 37259-54-4, DTDP-glucose 4,6-dehydratase 37274-61-6, Isovaleryl-CoA dehydrogenase 37277-82-0, Spermidine synthase 37341-57-4, Succinate:CoA ligase 39471-28-8, Deoxyguanosine kinase 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 52660-18-1, Casein kinase 1 55354-43-3, Arylsulfatase B 59088-23-2, Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase 59298-90-7, UDP-galactose:glucosylceramide β1,4-galactosyltransferase 60320-99-2, N-Acetylglucosamine-6-sulfatase 65997-74-2, Cathepsin F 67339-00-8, α2,8-Sialyltransferase 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth factor 2 79079-11-1, Calpastatin 80295-40-5, Complement C2 80295-48-3, Complement C4 80295-62-1, Complement factor B 80295-65-4, Complement factor H 81181-72-8, γ -Glutamyl carboxylase 81611-75-8, Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase 82062-90-6, NAD-dependent methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase 82391-38-6, Branched chain keto acid dehydrogenase kinase 82707-54-8, Neprilysin 83268-44-4 86480-67-3, Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 87683-70-3,

Pterin-4α-carbinolamine dehydratase 90698-32-1, Leukotriene C4 synthase 101149-94-4, Tripeptidyl peptidase II 102577-19-5, Neuromedin B 109136-49-4, Ubiquitin-specific protease 122320-05-2, Secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor 124861-55-8 137632-08-7, Mitogen activated protein kinase 1 141349-86-2, Cyclin-dependent kinase 2 141467-21-2, Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase I 142243-03-6, Plasminogen activator inhibitor type II 142539-77-3, Mast cell protease 5 142805-56-9, DNA topoisomerase II 143180-75-0, DNA topoisomerase I 144114-16-9, Focal adhesion kinase 144697-17-6, c-Src tyrosine kinase 145809-21-8, Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 3 146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase 2 146480-49-1, MMCP-6 protease 146838-30-4, Mitogen-activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase 2 147014-97-9, Cyclin dependent kinase 4 149316-81-4, 2-Hydroxyphytanoyl-CoA lyase 149371-24-4, Neurolysin 150605-50-8, Neuronal tyrosine/threonine phosphatase 1 152478-57-4, Janus kinase 2 153190-47-7, Gene PTK2 tyrosine kinase 165245-94-3, NimA-related kinase 2 165245-99-8, Polo-like kinase 167397-96-8, Interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 169277-44-5, Sphingosine-1-phosphate phosphatase 169592-62-5, Cyclin-dependent kinase 10 170780-57-1, LIM kinase 172306-41-1, Protein kinase PCTAIRE-1 172399-47-2, BOMAPIN 173585-04-1, Integrin-linked kinase 176023-64-6, Mitogen-activated protein kinase 12 178037-70-2, Serum and glucocorticoid regulated protein kinase 180189-96-2, Caspase 9 182372-15-2, Caspase 6 184049-62-5, Gene DUSP6 MAP kinase phosphatase 187247-72-9, Endonuclease G 188417-84-7, Vascular endothelial growth factor C 191359-13-4, MAP kinase-interacting kinase 1 192230-91-4, Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4 194739-73-6, Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 6 196717-99-4, Prenylcysteine lyase 206566-35-0, Molybdopterin synthase sulfurylase 212625-17-7, SPAK protein kinase 214210-47-6, Neuropilin 1 216503-96-7, Caspase 11 223610-95-5, Matrix metalloproteinase MMP-23 230951-53-8, Caspase 12 252852-50-9, SUMO-1 conjugate proteinase 252901-98-7, Tousled-like kinase 1 258336-77-5, UNC51.2 serine/threonine kinase 288307-53-9, Inositol 1,3,4-trisphosphate 5/6 kinase 292850-69-2, Nardilysin 306298-47-5, MAP kinase phosphatase-1 321976-25-4, Sialyltransferase 324751-96-4, Stanniocalcin 2 324752-01-4, Stanniocalcin 1 327046-95-7, Mitogen activated protein kinase kinase 5 335135-28-9, Cytochrome P450 2D10 338969-69-0, Cytochrome P450 2F2 353498-78-9, Mitogen activated protein kinase 6 362516-16-3, Conserved helix-loop-helix ubiquitous kinase 374936-45-5, Cytochrome P450 2C40 409105-92-6, Microtubule-associated testis-specific serine/threonine protein kinase 440356-82-1, Cytochrome P450 7B1 443906-18-1, Receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase K 464896-43-3, Transmembrane serine proteinase 475489-73-7, Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II 478187-31-4, P 450 2J6
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT 172522-01-9, 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (isoform γ -1, subunit AAKG; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT 115926-52-8, Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, G2 domain containing γ polypeptide; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

IT 362479-32-1, Protein phosphatase 1
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (protein phosphatase 1 catalytic subunit β γ

isoform; endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)
IT 9012-90-2
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(γ , DNA polymerase γ , mitochondrial;
endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes)

L47 ANSWER 7 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:677247 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:317015
TITLE: Culture media for microbiological monitoring in isolator with residual hydrogen peroxide on surfaces and in air
AUTHOR(S): Horn, Juergen; Backes, Maria; Schepp, Eleonor-C.; Wenz, Petra
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biotest AG, USA
SOURCE: ESTECH 2002 Proceedings: Leading the Way in the Century Ahead, 48th IEST Annual Technical Meeting and 16th ICCCS International Symposium on Contamination Control, Anaheim, CA, United States, Apr. 28-May 1, 2002 (2002), 92-100. Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technology: Rolling Meadows, Ill.
CODEN: 69DARZ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English
AB Isolators after fumigating with hydrogen peroxide or peracetic acid followed by venting may, at the start of operations, still have residual hydrogen peroxide concns. between 0.3 and 6ppm in the air and between 0.5 and 3 ppm on solid surfaces. Packaged microbiol. media may withstand the fumigating procedures without damaging the fertility of the Agar, but should by examined in the actual sampling process operation as well. During air sampling an accumulation of hydrogen peroxide in the water phase of the Agar occurs leading to concns. of up to over 100 ppm in standard Tryptic Soy Casein Digest Agar, preventing the subsequent growth of any microorganisms. The same accumulation occurs in gelatin filters with residual water content used for air sampling. Subsequent growth of microorganism on gelatin filters exposed to hydrogen peroxide containing air is also not possible. Surface sampling of hydrogen peroxide exposed surfaces leads to lower recoveries of subsequently inoculated microorganisms or no growth in case of anaerobe spores with standard Tryptic Soy Casein Digest Agar. Only suitably modified Tryptic Soy Casein Digest Agar or stabilized D/E Agar prepns. circumvent this problem and allow uninhibited growth of microorganisms after exposure to isolator environments with actual sampling procedures. The developed gamma-sterilized Agar strips for RCS allow effective air monitoring in isolators and the corresponding Contact Slide D/E-gamma allow effective surface sampling in isolators, as demonstrated by the recovery of low inocula (< 100 cfu) of all USP test strains after air sampling or surface sampling in fumigated isolators. Even the anaerobic spore forming strain Clostridium sporogenes ATCC11437 does grow well on the modified media after hydrogen peroxide exposure. The gamma-sterilization procedure at 16-25 Kgray kills 10E8 cfu at 16 Kgray thereby ensuring a uncontaminated product.
CC 9-11 (Biochemical Methods)
ST microorganism medium agar hydrogen peroxide

fumigation isolator
IT Sampling
(air sampling; microorganism medium and agar with peroxide neutralizing activity and γ -sterilization -compatible to use in fumigated isolators)
IT Culture media
Fumigation
Gamma ray
(microorganism medium and agar with peroxide neutralizing activity and γ -sterilization-compatible to use in fumigated isolators)
IT Air
(sampling; microorganism medium and agar with peroxide neutralizing activity and γ -sterilization -compatible to use in fumigated isolators)
IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen Peroxide, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(microorganism medium and agar with peroxide neutralizing activity and γ -sterilization-compatible to use in fumigated isolators)
IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen Peroxide, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(microorganism medium and agar with peroxide neutralizing activity and γ -sterilization-compatible to use in fumigated isolators)
RN 7722-84-1 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO—OH

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:119531 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:189499
TITLE: Color indicator for glutaraldehyde concentration
INVENTOR(S): Minamitani, Tamio; Ota, Shinya; Tsubaki, Tomio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oriental Pharmaceutical & Cynthetic Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2002048780 | A2 | 20020215 | JP 2000-272322 | 20000804 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-272322 20000804
AB The indicator, which simply and rapidly judges effective concentration of glutaraldehyde (I) in its prepns. useful as disinfectants for medical goods, is a mixture of sulfite salts, amine compds., and pigments in the powder or solidified form. A powder mixture of Na2SO3 210, taurine 266,

Brilliant Blue 6B 1, and lactose 23 mg was dissolved in 10 mL H2O to give indicator solution Color of 1 mL of the solution changed from blue to green at I concentration ≥1.8% within 30-60 s, and remained blue at I concentration ≤1.6%.

IC ICM G01N031-22
ICS G01N021-78; G01N031-00

CC 64-3 (Pharmaceutical Analysis)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 63

ST disinfectant glutaraldehyde concn indicator sulfite amine pigment; Brilliant Blue sodium sulfite taurine glutaraldehyde indicator

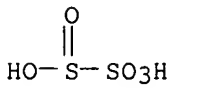
IT Colorimetric indicators
Disinfectants
(color indicator for glutaraldehyde concentration containing sulfites, amine compds., and pigments)

IT 56-12-2, γ -Aminobutyric acid, uses 56-40-6, Glycine, uses 60-32-2, ε-Aminocaproic acid 107-35-7, Taurine 107-95-9, β-Alanine 632-68-8, Japan Red 105 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7681-57-4, Sodium pyrosulfite 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite 10117-38-1, Potassium sulfite
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(color indicator for glutaraldehyde concentration containing sulfites, amine compds., and pigments)

IT 7681-57-4, Sodium pyrosulfite
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(color indicator for glutaraldehyde concentration containing sulfites, amine compds., and pigments)

RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS

CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 9 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:688830 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:360652
TITLE: Characterization of spores of Bacillus subtilis which lack dipicolinic acid
AUTHOR(S): Paidhungat, Madan; Setlow, Barbara; Driks, Adam; Setlow, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, 06032, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (2000), 182(19), 5505-5512
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Spores of Bacillus subtilis with a mutation in spoVF cannot synthesize dipicolinic acid (DPA) and are too unstable to be purified and studied in detail. However, the spores of a strain lacking the three major germinant receptors (termed Δger3), as well as spoVF, can be isolated, although they spontaneously germinate much more readily than Δger3

spores. The Δger3 spoVF spores lack DPA and have higher levels of core water than Δger3 spores, although sporulation with DPA restores close to normal levels of DPA and core water to Δger3 spoVF spores. The DPA-less spores have normal cortical and coat layers, as observed with an electron microscope, but their core region appears to be more hydrated than that of spores with DPA. The Δger3 spoVF spores also contain minimal levels of the processed active form (termed P41) of the germination protease, GPR, a finding consistent with the known requirement for DPA and dehydration for GPR autoprocessing. However, any P41 formed in Δger3 spoVF spores may be at least transiently active on one of this protease's small acid-soluble spore protein (SASP) substrates, SASP-. gamma.. Anal. of the resistance of wild-type, Δger3, and Δger3 spoVF spores to various agents led to the following conclusions: (i) DPA and core water content play no role in spore resistance to dry heat, dessication, or glutaraldehyde; (ii) an elevated core water content is associated with decreased spore resistance to wet heat, hydrogen peroxide, formaldehyde, and the iodine-based disinfectant Betadine; (iii) the absence of DPA increases spore resistance to UV radiation; and (iv) wild-type spores are more resistant than Δger3 spores to Betadine and glutaraldehyde. These results are discussed in view of current models of spore resistance and spore germination.

CC 10-1 (Microbial, Algal, and Fungal Biochemistry)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 111-30-8, Pentanedial 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 25655-41-8, Betadine;
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(resistance of spores of Bacillus subtilis which lack dipicolinic acid)

IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 25655-41-8, Betadine;
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(resistance of spores of Bacillus subtilis which lack dipicolinic acid)

RN 7722-84-1 HCAPLUS

CN Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO—OH

RN 25655-41-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer, compd. with iodine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7553-56-2
CMF I2

I—I

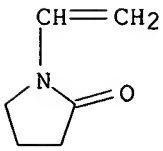
CM 2

CRN 9003-39-8
CMF (C6 H9 N O)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 10 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:594530 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:210404
TITLE: Method for sterilization of body fluid treatment apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Kuroda, Toru; Yabushita, Hajime
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Medical Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 09220281 | A2 | 19970826 | JP 1996-354601 | 19870225 |
| JP 2649224 | B2 | 19970903 | JP 1987-40148 | 19870225 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-40148 A3 19870225

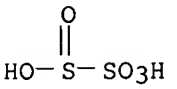
AB A method for sterilization of body fluid treatment apparatus [e.g. hemodialyzer] involves: soaking in a solution of antioxidants selected from Na pyrosulfite, Na sulfite, Na bisulfite, acetone sodium bisulfite, sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, sodium hydrosulfite and ascorbic acid and then .gamma.-radiation treatment.
IC ICM A61M001-14
ICS A61M001-14; A61L002-08
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST sterilization body fluid treatment app; hemodialyzer sterilization pyrosulfite radiation; antioxidant radiation hemodialyzer sterilization
IT Dialyzers
(hemodialyzers; sterilization of body fluid treatment apparatus)
IT Antioxidants
Gamma ray
(in sterilization of body fluid treatment apparatus)
IT Apparatus
Body fluid
Sterilization and Disinfection
(sterilization of body fluid treatment apparatus)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 149-44-0, Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate 540-92-1, Acetone sodium bisulfite 7631-90-5, Sodium

bisulfite 7681-57-4, Sodium pyrosulfite 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite 7775-14-6, Sodium hydrosulfite
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in sterilization of body fluid treatment apparatus)

IT 7681-57-4, Sodium pyrosulfite
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in sterilization of body fluid treatment apparatus)

RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS

CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 11 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:476855 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:123805
TITLE: Sunscreen-wound healing composition
INVENTOR(S): Martin, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 137 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 28
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9617624 | A1 | 19960613 | WO 1995-US12848 | | 19951005 |
| W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ, SG | | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | | |
| US 5674912 | A | 19971007 | US 1995-446979 | | 19950522 |
| AU 9538596 | A1 | 19960626 | AU 1995-38596 | | 19951005 |
| AU 690366 | B2 | 19980423 | | | |
| EP 796107 | A1 | 19970924 | EP 1995-936858 | | 19951005 |
| EP 796107 | B1 | 20030108 | | | |
| R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL | | | | | |
| ZA 9510376 | A | 19971006 | ZA 1995-10376 | | 19951206 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1994-350918 | A | 19941207 |
| | | | US 1995-446979 | A | 19950522 |
| | | | US 1991-663500 | B1 | 19910301 |
| | | | US 1993-53922 | B2 | 19930426 |
| | | | WO 1995-US12848 | W | 19951005 |

AB The present invention pertains to therapeutic sunscreen-wound healing compns. useful to minimize and treat sunburn damage. The compns. comprise a therapeutically effective amount of (1) a sunscreen agent; (2) an anti-inflammatory; and, (3) a wound healing composition In one embodiment the wound healing composition comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsatd. fatty acids. The therapeutic sunscreen-wound healing compns. may be utilized in a wide variety of pharmaceutical products. This invention also relates to methods for preparing and using the

therapeutic sunscreen-wound healing compns. and the pharmaceutical products in which the therapeutic compns. may be used.

IC ICM A61K045-06

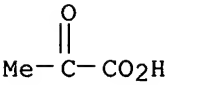
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 62

IT Antihistaminics
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunostimulants
Inflammation inhibitors
Nutrients
Sunburn and Suntan
Sunscreens
Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing promoters
(sunscreen-wound healing compns. for treatment of sunburn)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 68-26-8, Retinol 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 79-80-1, 3,4-Didehydroretinol 89-57-6, Mesalamine 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 118-60-5, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylate 119-13-1, δ-Tocopherol 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 127-17-3D, Pyruvic acid, Manganese complexes 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 134-09-8, Menthyl anthranilate 143-07-7, Dodecanoic acid, biological studies 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 328-50-7, α-Ketoglutaric acid 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 432-70-2, α-Carotene 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene 506-12-7, Margaric acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 544-63-8, Tetradecanoic acid, biological studies 544-64-9, Myristoleic acid 552-94-3, Salsalate 600-22-6, Methyl pyruvate 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 1247-42-3, Methyl prednisone 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1981-50-6, Margaroleic acid 2922-61-4, Lithium pyruvate 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 4151-33-1, Potassium pyruvate 5466-77-3, Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 6969-49-9, Octyl salicylate 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7439-96-5D, Manganese, pyruvate complexes 7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 10504-35-5, D-Ascorbic acid 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 17407-37-3, Vitamin E succinate 18983-79-4, Magnesium pyruvate 21245-02-3, Padimate o 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 29204-02-2, Gadoleic acid 34597-40-5, Fenoprofen calcium 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 52009-14-0, Calcium pyruvate 58817-05-3 64425-90-7, Choline magnesium trisalicylate, biological studies 71276-50-1 74103-07-4, Ketorolac tromethamine 96436-87-2, Octyl p-methoxycinnamate 149732-45-6, Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, zinc salt
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sunscreen-wound healing compns. for treatment of sunburn)

IT 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sunscreen-wound healing compns. for treatment of sunburn)
RN 113-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L47 ANSWER 12 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:425310 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67854
TITLE: Razor cartridges comprising wound healing compositions
INVENTOR(S): Martin, Alain; Vreeland, William Elbert; Booth, Anthony R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9610474 | A1 | 19960411 | WO 1995-US8433 | | 19950707 |
| W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, RU | | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | | |
| AU 9529607 | A1 | 19960426 | AU 1995-29607 | | 19950707 |
| EP 783398 | A1 | 19970716 | EP 1995-925499 | | 19950707 |
| EP 783398 | B1 | 20020109 | | | |
| R: DE, FR, GB | | | | | |
| JP 2002514937 | T2 | 20020521 | JP 1996-511718 | | 19950707 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1994-315734 | A | 19940930 |
| | | | US 1995-446989 | A | 19950522 |
| | | | WO 1995-US8433 | W | 19950707 |

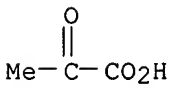
AB This invention pertains to therapeutic wound healing compns. useful for preventing and reducing injury to mammalian cells affixed to razor cartridges to form therapeutic razor cartridges with would healing composition In one embodiment of this invention the therapeutic would healing composition comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsatd. fatty acids. This invention also pertains to methods for making and using the razor cartridges comprising therapeutic would healing compns.
IC ICM B26B021-44
ICS A61K031-20
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
IT Anesthetics
Antihistaminics
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Encapsulation

Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunostimulants
Inflammation inhibitors
Nutrients
Sunscreens
Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing promoters
(razor cartridges with wound healing compns. containing antioxidant, fatty acids, and pyruvate)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, biological studies 68-26-8, Retinol 79-41-4D, esters, copolymers 79-80-1, 3,4-Didehydroretinol 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 127-17-3D, Pyruvic acid, esters and salts 143-07-7, Dodecanoic acid, biological studies 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 328-50-7, α-Ketoglutaric acid 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 432-70-2, α-Carotene 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene 506-12-7, Margaric acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 544-63-8, Tetradecanoic acid, biological studies 544-64-9, Myristoleic acid 600-22-6, Methyl pyruvate 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1406-18-4D, Vitamin E, esters and salts 1981-50-6, Margaroleic acid 2922-61-4, Lithium pyruvate 4151-33-1, Potassium pyruvate 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7559-04-8, α-Tocoquinone 7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 9002-93-1, Triton x-100 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 10504-35-5, D-Ascorbic acid 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 17407-37-3, Vitamin E succinate 18983-79-4, Magnesium pyruvate 29204-02-2, Gadoleic acid 52009-14-0, Calcium pyruvate 61181-29-1 71276-50-1 81686-75-1 149732-45-6, Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, zinc salt
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(razor cartridges with wound healing compns. containing antioxidant, fatty acids, and pyruvate)

IT 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(razor cartridges with wound healing compns. containing antioxidant, fatty acids, and pyruvate)

RN 113-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L47 ANSWER 13 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:367739 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:19043
TITLE: Bioadhesive-wound healing composition
INVENTOR(S): Leung, Sau-Hung S.; Martin, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 28
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9606640 | A1 | 19960307 | WO 1995-US8568 | 19950707 |
| W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ, SG | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 5658956 | A | 19970819 | US 1995-445824 | 19950522 |
| AU 9530045 | A1 | 19960322 | AU 1995-30045 | 19950707 |
| AU 707353 | B2 | 19990708 | | |
| EP 779820 | A1 | 19970625 | EP 1995-926209 | 19950707 |
| R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI | | | | |
| JP 10505057 | T2 | 19980519 | JP 1996-508729 | 19950707 |
| ZA 9507245 | A | 19970630 | ZA 1995-7245 | 19950829 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| US 1994-298521 | A | 19940830 |
| US 1995-445824 | A | 19950522 |
| US 1991-663500 | B1 | 19910301 |
| US 1993-53922 | B2 | 19930426 |
| WO 1995-US8568 | W | 19950707 |

AB The present invention pertains to therapeutic bioadhesive-wound healing compns. useful for treating wounds and increasing the proliferation and resuscitation rate of mammalian cells. The compns. comprise a bioadhesive agent and a therapeutically effective amount of a wound healing composition In one embodiment the wound healing composition comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsatd. fatty acids. The therapeutic bioadhesive-wound healing compns. may further comprise medicaments such as antiviral agents, antikeratolytic agents, anti-inflammatory agents, antifungal agents, antibacterial agents, immunostimulating agents, and the like. The bioadhesive-wound healing compns. may be utilized in a wide variety of pharmaceutical products. This invention also relates to methods for preparing and using the bioadhesive-wound healing compns. and the pharmaceutical products in which the compns. may be used.

IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K031-355
ICI A61K031-355, A61K031-20, A61K031-19
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Anesthetics
Antibiotics
Antihistaminics
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Cell proliferation
Cytotoxic agents
Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunostimulants
Inflammation inhibitors
Nutrients
Sunscreens
Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing
Wound healing promoters
(bioadhesive, topical wound healing compns. containing pyruvates,

antioxidants, and fatty acids)

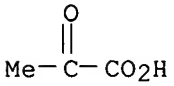
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-62-5, Chlortetracycline 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-01-8, Kanamycin 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 59-87-0, Nitrofurazone 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 67-45-8, Furazolidone 68-26-8, Retinol 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, biological studies 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 79-80-1, 3,4-Didehydroretinol 83-43-2, Methyl prednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin V 89-57-6, Mesalamine 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-60-5, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylate 119-13-1, δ-Tocopherol 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 134-09-8, Menthyl anthranilate 143-07-7, Dodecanoic acid, biological studies 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 153-61-7, Cephalothin 302-79-4, Tretinoin 328-50-7, α-Ketoglutaric acid 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 432-70-2, α-Carotene 443-48-1, Metronidazole 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene 506-12-7, Margaric acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 544-63-8, Tetradecanoic acid, biological studies 544-64-9, Myristoleic acid 552-94-3, Salsalate 564-25-0, Doxycycline 600-22-6, Methyl pyruvate 637-58-1, Pramoxine hydrochloride 665-66-7, Amantadine hydrochloride 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 1344-85-0, Bismuth aluminate 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1406-11-7, Polymyxin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1406-18-4D, Vitamin E, esters and salts 1981-50-6, Margaroleic acid 2134-78-3 2922-61-4, Lithium pyruvate 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 4151-33-1, Potassium pyruvate 5466-77-3, Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6506-37-2, Nimorazole 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 6969-49-9, Octyl salicylate 6998-60-3, Rifamycin 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-97-8, Polycarbophil 9004-32-4, Sodium CM-cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 10504-35-5, D-Ascorbic acid 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11111-12-9D, Cephalosporin, derivs. 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 17407-37-3, Vitamin E succinate 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18983-79-4, Magnesium pyruvate 19387-91-8, Tinidazole 21245-02-3, Padimate o 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 29204-02-2, Gadoleic acid 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 34597-40-5, Fenoprofen calcium 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 52009-14-0, Calcium pyruvate 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58817-05-3 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 63585-09-1, Foscarnet sodium 64425-90-7, Choline magnesium trisalicylate, biological studies 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 71276-50-1

74103-07-4, Ketorolac tromethamine 81686-75-1 96436-87-2, Octyl p-methoxycinnamate 107910-75-8, Ganciclovir sodium 149732-45-6, Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, zinc salt 152521-52-3, Betafectin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (bioadhesive, topical wound healing compns. containing pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

IT 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (bioadhesive, topical wound healing compns. containing pyruvates, antioxidants, and fatty acids)

RN 113-24-6 HCAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



Na

L47 ANSWER 14 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:318495 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:352761

TITLE: Antifungal-wound healing compositions containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids

INVENTOR(S): Martin, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 28

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9603149 | A1 | 19960208 | WO 1995-US8551 | 19950707 |
| W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ, SG | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 5663208 | A | 19970902 | US 1995-445831 | 19950522 |
| AU 9530042 | A1 | 19960222 | AU 1995-30042 | 19950707 |
| AU 701179 | B2 | 19990121 | | |
| EP 773795 | A1 | 19970521 | EP 1995-926203 | 19950707 |
| R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI | | | | |
| JP 10503200 | T2 | 19980324 | JP 1995-505755 | 19950707 |
| ZA 9506117 | A | 19970421 | ZA 1995-6117 | 19950721 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| US 1994-279462 | A | 19940722 |
| US 1995-445831 | A | 19950522 |
| US 1991-663500 | B1 | 19910301 |
| US 1993-53922 | B2 | 19930426 |
| WO 1995-US8551 | W | 19950707 |

AB Therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compns. comprise (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsatd. fatty acids. The therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compns. may be utilized in a wide variety of topical and oral pharmaceutical products. A wound healing

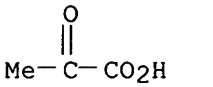
composition contained sodium pyruvate 2, vitamin E 1, chicken fat 2, LYCD 2400U, shark liver oil 3, petrolatum 64, mineral oil 22.53, paraffin 5, and emulsifier 0.2%. The above composition was applied on a 3 cm full thickness longitudinal incision on the back of hairless mice once/day for 7 days. The composition was significantly better than preparation H and there was
less scar tissue present at day 7 on the skin.

IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K031-355
ICI A61K031-355, A61K031-20, A61K031-19
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Anesthetics
Antihistaminics
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Culture media
Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunostimulants
Inflammation inhibitors
Sunscreens
Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing
(antifungal-wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 79-80-1, 3,4-Didehydroretinol 83-43-2, Methyl prednisolone 89-57-6, Mesalamine 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 119-13-1, δ-Tocopherol 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 328-50-7, α-Ketoglutaric acid 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene 552-94-3, Salsalate 600-22-6, Methyl pyruvate 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 2922-61-4, Lithium pyruvate 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 4151-33-1, Potassium pyruvate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7488-99-5, α-Carotene 7559-04-8 7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 18983-79-4, Magnesium pyruvate 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 34597-40-5, Fenoprofen calcium 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 37311-39-0, Vitamin e succinate 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 52009-14-0, Calcium pyruvate 64425-90-7, Choline magnesium trisalicylate, biological studies 71276-50-1 74103-07-4, Ketorolac tromethamine 81686-75-1 149732-45-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antifungal-wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)

IT 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antifungal-wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)

RN 113-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L47 ANSWER 15 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:171907 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:212140
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory wound healing compositions containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids
INVENTOR(S): Martin, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 28
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9600584 | A1 | 19960111 | WO 1995-US7942 | 19950622 |
| W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ, SG | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 5648380 | A | 19970715 | US 1995-445845 | 19950522 |
| AU 9529080 | A1 | 19960125 | AU 1995-29080 | 19950622 |
| AU 701454 | B2 | 19990128 | | |
| EP 759783 | A1 | 19970305 | EP 1995-924660 | 19950622 |
| R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI | | | | |
| JP 10502345 | T2 | 19980303 | JP 1995-503323 | 19950622 |
| NZ 289287 | A | 20010223 | NZ 1995-289287 | 19950622 |
| ZA 9505408 | A | 19970401 | ZA 1995-5408 | 19950629 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1994-268429 A | 19940630 |
| | | | US 1995-445845 A | 19950522 |
| | | | US 1991-663500 B1 | 19910301 |
| | | | US 1993-53922 B2 | 19930426 |
| | | | WO 1995-US7942 W | 19950622 |

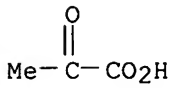
AB Therapeutic anti-inflammatory wound healing compns. comprise a therapeutically effective amount of one or more anti-inflammatory agents and a wound healing composition A wound healing composition contained sodium pyruvate 2 (I), vitamin E (II) 1, chicken fat 2 (III), shark liver oil 3, petrolatum 64, mineral oil 22.53, paraffin 5, emulsifier 0.2% and live yeast cell derivative 2400 U. The composition was significantly better wound healing composition than controls with no I, II, and III in healing incision wound in mice skin.
IC ICM A61K045-06
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT Acne
Anesthetics
Antihistaminics
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Burn
Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunostimulants
Inflammation inhibitors
Nutrients
Sunburn and Suntan
Sunscreens
Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing
(anti-inflammatory wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 68-26-8, Vitamin a 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 79-80-1, 3,4-Didehydroretinol 83-43-2, Methyl prednisolone 89-57-6, Mesalamine 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 119-13-1, δ-Tocopherol 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 328-50-7, α-Ketoglutaric acid 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 432-70-2, α-Carotene 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene 506-12-7, Margaric acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 544-64-9, Myristoleic acid 552-94-3, Salicylsalicylic acid 600-22-6, Methyl pyruvate 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1981-50-6, Margaroleic acid 2922-61-4, Lithium pyruvate 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 4151-33-1, Potassium pyruvate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 10504-35-5, D-Ascorbic acid 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 18983-79-4, Magnesium pyruvate 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 24887-16-9, Zinc, bis(2-oxopropanoato-O1,O2)-, (T-4)- 29204-02-2, Gadoleic acid 34597-40-5 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 37311-39-0, Vitamin e succinate 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 52009-14-0, Calcium pyruvate 64425-90-7, Choline magnesium trisalicylate, biological studies 71276-50-1, 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-, dihydrogenphosphate, [2R-[2R*(4R*,8R*)]]- 74103-07-4, Ketorolac tromethamine 145482-34-4, Manganese, bis(2-oxopropanoato-O1,O2)-
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)

IT 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and

antioxidants and fatty acids)
RN 113-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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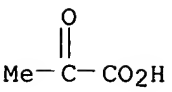
L47 ANSWER 16 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:171900 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:212068
TITLE: Antikeratolytic wound healing compositions containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids
INVENTOR(S): Martin, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 28
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9600572 | A1 | 19960111 | WO 1995-US7941 | 19950622 |
| W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ, SG | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 5641814 | A | 19970624 | US 1995-445808 | 19950522 |
| AU 9528707 | A1 | 19960125 | AU 1995-28707 | 19950622 |
| AU 701301 | B2 | 19990121 | | |
| EP 768877 | A1 | 19970423 | EP 1995-924046 | 19950622 |
| R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT | | | | |
| JP 10502344 | T2 | 19980303 | JP 1995-503322 | 19950622 |
| NZ 288995 | A | 20010223 | NZ 1995-288995 | 19950622 |
| ZA 9505409 | A | 19970401 | ZA 1995-5409 | 19950629 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1994-268772 A | 19940630 |
| | | | US 1995-445808 A | 19950522 |
| | | | US 1991-663500 B2 | 19910301 |
| | | | US 1993-53922 B1 | 19930426 |
| | | | WO 1995-US7941 W | 19950622 |

AB Therapeutic antikeratolytic wound healing compns. comprise a therapeutically effective amount of one or more antikeratolytic agents and a wound healing composition A wound healing composition contained sodium pyruvate 2 (I), vitamin E (II) 1, chicken fat 2 (III), shark liver oil 3, petrolatum 64, mineral oil 22.53, paraffin 5, emulsifier 0.2% and live yeast cell derivative 2400 U. The composition was significantly better wound healing composition than controls with no I, II, and III in healing incision wound in mice skin.
IC ICM A61K031-355
ICS A61K031-60

ICI A61K031-60, A61K031-355, A61K031-20, A61K031-19, A61K031-17
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
IT Acne
Anesthetics
Antihistaminics
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Burn
Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunostimulants
Inflammation inhibitors
Nutrients
Reducing agents
Sunburn and Suntan
Sunscreens
Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing
(antikeratolytic wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 79-80-1, 3,4-Didehydroretinol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 119-13-1, δ-Tocopherol 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 328-50-7, α-Ketoglutaric acid 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 432-70-2, α-Carotene 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene 506-12-7, Margaric acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 544-64-9, Myristoleic acid 552-94-3, Salicylsalicylic acid 600-22-6, Methyl pyruvate 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1981-50-6, Margaroleic acid 2922-61-4, Lithium pyruvate 4151-33-1, Potassium pyruvate 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 10504-35-5, D-Ascorbic acid 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 18983-79-4, Magnesium pyruvate 24887-16-9, Zinc, bis(2-oxopropanoato-O1,O2)-, (T-4)- 29204-02-2, Gadoleic acid 37311-39-0, Vitamin e succinate 52009-14-0, Calcium pyruvate 71276-50-1, 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-, dihydrogenphosphate, [2R-[2R*(4R*,8R*)]]- 145482-34-4, Manganese, bis(2-oxopropanoato-O1,O2)-
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antikeratolytic wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)
IT 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antikeratolytic wound healing compns. containing pyruvates and antioxidants and fatty acids)
RN 113-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-oxo-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L47 ANSWER 17 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:896186 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:290406
TITLE: Preparation of complexes of matrix polymers with hydrogen peroxide and C1-4 mono- and C4-18 diperoxycarboxylic acids in fluidized bed process
INVENTOR(S): Breitenbach, Joerg; Grabowski, Sven; Sanner, Axel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

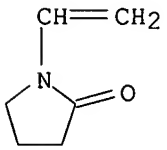
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 4344131 | A1 | 19950629 | DE 1993-4344131 | 19931223 |
| CA 2179663 | AA | 19950629 | CA 1994-2179663 | 19941210 |
| WO 9517345 | A2 | 19950629 | WO 1994-EP4115 | 19941210 |
| WO 9517345 | A3 | 19950803 | | |
| W: CA, JP, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| EP 735982 | A1 | 19961009 | EP 1995-904453 | 19941210 |
| EP 735982 | B1 | 19990421 | | |
| R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL | | | | |
| JP 09506877 | T2 | 19970708 | JP 1994-517143 | 19941210 |
| ES 2129800 | T3 | 19990616 | ES 1995-904453 | 19941210 |
| US 5753770 | A | 19980519 | US 1996-663321 | 19960621 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 1993-4344131 A | 19931223 |
| | | | WO 1994-EP4115 W | 19941210 |

AB Complexes are prepared in a fluidized bed process by combining matrix polymers (e.g., polymers of N-vinylcaprolactam, N-vinylpyrrolidone, and/or N-vinylimidazole, carbohydrates, and their mixts.) with aqueous solns. of H2O2 and/or C1-4 mono- and C4-18 diperoxycarboxylic acids. The complexes are useful as disinfectants, catalysts, bleaching agents, etc.
IC ICM C07C409-24
ICS C07C407-00; C08L039-04; C08L005-00; C08L003-00
ICA C08K005-14
CC 45-5 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
ST hydrogen peroxide polymer complex prepn; peroxycarboxylic acid polymer complex prepn; peroxide polymer complex prepn fluidized bed; peracetic acid polymer complex prepn; vinylcaprolactam polymer peroxide complex prepn; vinylpyrrolidone polymer peroxide complex prepn; vinylimidazole polymer peroxide complex prepn; carbohydrate peroxide complex prepn; granulation peroxide polymer fluidized bed

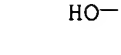
IT Fluidized beds and systems
(for preparation of complexes of polymers with hydrogen peroxide and peroxycarboxylic acids)
IT Drying
Granulation
(in fluidized bed process for preparation of complexes of polymers with hydrogen peroxide and peroxycarboxylic acids)
IT 50-99-7, Glucose, processes 57-50-1, Sucrose, processes 99-20-7, Trehalose 7585-39-9, β-Cyclodextrin 9003-39-8, N-Vinylpyrrolidone polymer 9005-25-8, Starch, processes 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 10016-20-3, α-Cyclodextrin 17465-86-0, γ -Cyclodextrin 25189-83-7, N-Vinylcaprolactam polymer 25232-42-2, N-Vinylimidazole polymer 29297-55-0, N-Vinylimidazole-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 30307-40-5, N-Vinylcaprolactam-N-vinylimidazole-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 51987-20-3, N-Vinylcaprolactam-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fluidized bed process for preparation of complexes of hydrogen peroxide and peroxycarboxylic acids with)
IT 79-21-0, Peracetic acid 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fluidized bed process for preparation of complexes of polymers with)
IT 9003-39-8, N-Vinylpyrrolidone polymer
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fluidized bed process for preparation of complexes of hydrogen peroxide and peroxycarboxylic acids with)
RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fluidized bed process for preparation of complexes of polymers with)
RN 7722-84-1 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



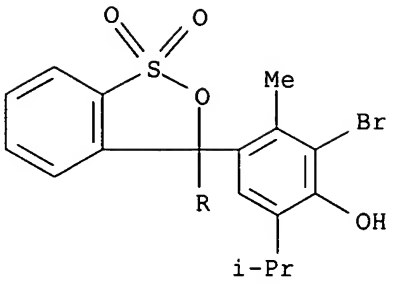
L47 ANSWER 18 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

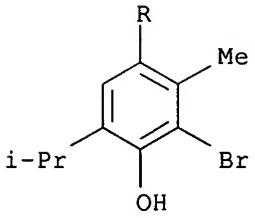
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:437806 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:37806
TITLE: Chemical blackboards or sheets and writing inks therefor
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Shanquan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CN 1073696 | A | 19930630 | CN 1992-115211 | 19921225 |
| CN 1053208 | B | 20000607 | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CN 1992-115211 | 19921225 |

AB Title blackboards are prepared by coating compns. containing color developers (e.g., indicators, starch, and salts) and binders (e.g., starch, gelatins, or cellulose) on various substrates. Title inks contain oxidants, reducing agents, acidic solns., or basic solns. A white cloth or paper was coated with an aqueous solution containing starch and an aqueous KI solution was used as the writing ink.

IC ICM C09D009-00
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
IT 76-54-0, 2',7'-Dichlorofluorescein 76-59-5, Bromothymol blue 458-37-7, Curcumin 518-47-8D, Sodium fluorescein, tetrabromotetrachloro or tetrachlrotetraiodo derivs. 523-42-2, Quinoline blue 596-01-0, 1-Naphtholphthalein 2320-96-9, 4',5'-Dichlorofluorescein 4430-20-0 17372-87-1, Tetrabromofluorescein 147411-96-9, 10H-Phenoxazine-1,3-diol
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings containing, on boards, writing inks for)
IT 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-39-8, Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) 9004-32-4, CMC 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9079-65-6, Cholla gum
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, containing color developers, for writing boards, inks for)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, uses 110-22-5, Acetyl peroxide 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, uses 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, uses 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses 7778-54-3, Calcium hypochlorite
RL: USES (Uses)
(writing inks containing, boards for, chemical composition-coated)
IT 76-59-5, Bromothymol blue
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings containing, on boards, writing inks for)
RN 76-59-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4,4'-(1,1-dioxido-3H-2,1-benzoxathiol-3-ylidene)bis[2-bromo-3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

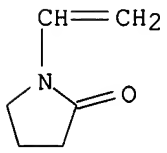




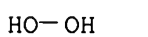
IT 9003-39-8, Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone)
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, containing color developers, for writing boards, inks for)
RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(writing inks containing, boards for, chemical composition-coated)
RN 7722-84-1 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L47 ANSWER 19 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:520318 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:120318
TITLE: Environmentally friendly, economical sterilization and sanitation of wastes and bioproducts
INVENTOR(S): Beise, Eckhard; Nordheim, Willy; Nordheim, Regina;

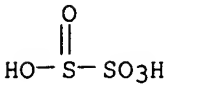
Braeuniger, Siegfried; Baer, Manfred
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Staatliches Amt fuer Atomsicherheit und Strahlenschutz der DDR, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 5 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

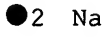
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DD 263449 | A1 | 19890104 | DD 1987-306223 | 19870820 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DD 1987-306223 | 19870820 |

AB The method, suitable for treating a multiplicity of products and wastes, uses a combination of a bioride or biostat (or a mixture thereof) and ionizing irradiation, e.g. .gamma. rays or electron beams, to sterilize the material; the amount of irradiation is 5-95% of the usual amount required.

IC ICM A61L002-08
ICS A23L003-26; C02F001-30
CC 60-2 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
ST sterilization waste irradn bioride
IT Swimming pools
(disinfection of waters for, combined ionizing radiation and biocides in)
IT Wastewater treatment sludge
(disinfection of, combination of biocide or biostat with ionizing radiation in)
IT Betaines
RL: PROC (Process)
(C12-14-alkyldimethyl, in inactivation of parainfluenza virus type 3 with gamma irradiation)
IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, uses and miscellaneous 50-21-5, Lactic acid, uses and miscellaneous 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses and miscellaneous 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses and miscellaneous 64-18-6, Formic acid, uses and miscellaneous 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses and miscellaneous 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, uses and miscellaneous 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses and miscellaneous 79-09-4, Propionic acid, uses and miscellaneous 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, uses and miscellaneous 94-13-3 99-76-3 100-97-0, Hexamethylene tetramine, uses and miscellaneous 110-44-1 120-47-8 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 141-53-7, Sodium formate 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogen carbonate, uses and miscellaneous 327-62-8, Potassium propionate 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses and miscellaneous 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, uses and miscellaneous 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 544-17-2, Calcium formate 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 590-29-4, Potassium formate 1310-61-8, Potassium hydrogen sulfide 1313-82-2, Sodium sulfide, uses and miscellaneous 2090-05-3, Calcium benzoate 4075-81-4, Calcium propionate 5026-62-0 7440-22-4, Silver, uses and miscellaneous 7446-09-5, Sulfur dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7492-55-9, Calcium sorbate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7681-57-4, Sodium disulfite 7757-81-5, Sodium sorbate 7773-03-7, Potassium bisulfite 7778-54-3, Lime chloride 7782-99-2, Sulfurous acid, uses and miscellaneous 9003-53-6 9032-08-0 10599-90-3, Chloramide 16721-80-5, Sodium hydrogen sulfide 20548-54-3, Calcium sulfide 21146-90-7 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 35285-68-8 35285-69-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

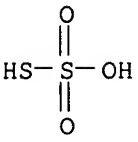
(as biocide or biostat, in combination with ionizing radiation)
IT 7681-57-4, Sodium disulfite
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as biocide or biostat, in combination with ionizing radiation)
RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS
CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





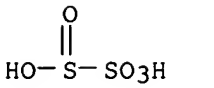
L47 ANSWER 20 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:116070 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:116070
TITLE: Radiation sterilization and pasteurization of solutions of some drugs and components of injection solutions
AUTHOR(S): Safarov, S. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biofiz., Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1985), 19(12), 1472-8
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The use of .gamma.-irradiation for sterilization was studied by using 30 common drugs. The content and physicochem. properties of drugs packaged in glass or polyethylene [9002-88-4] bottles remained unchanged after .gamma.-irradiation of 25 KGy (1.8 Gy/s at room temperature). Thus, .gamma.-irradiation of this dose may be used as method for sterilization of pharmaceuticals, especially injections.
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST gamma ray pharmaceutical sterilization
IT Bottles
(glass and polyethylene, γ -ray sterilization of pharmaceutical injections in)
IT Gamma ray, biological effects
(sterilization of pharmaceuticals by)
IT Pharmaceuticals
(sterilization of, by γ -ray)
IT Sterilization and Disinfection
(γ -ray, of pharmaceutical injections)
IT Pharmaceuticals
(injections, sterilization of, by γ -ray)
IT 9002-88-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(bottles, γ -ray sterilization of pharmaceutical injections in)
IT 50-99-7, biological studies 51-05-8 54-21-7 57-08-9 60-32-2 60-93-5 62-33-9 64-17-5, biological studies 67-48-1 76-22-2 98-92-0 100-97-0, biological studies 144-55-8, biological studies 150-59-4 299-28-5 522-40-7 614-39-1 630-56-8 7447-40-7, biological studies 7460-14-2 7487-88-9, biological studies 7631-89-2

7647-14-5, biological studies 7772-98-7 9005-49-6, biological studies 10043-52-4, biological studies 12111-24-9 17224-46-3 19238-49-4 27236-88-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(injections, sterilization of, by γ -ray)
IT 7772-98-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(injections, sterilization of, by γ -ray)
RN 7772-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Thiosulfuric acid (H2S2O3), disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



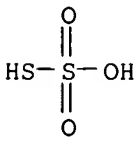
●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 21 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:32180 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:32180
TITLE: Production of polymer films containing oil-soluble materials
AUTHOR(S): Chukhadzhyan, G. A.; Sarkisyan, F. A.; Karapetyan, S. A.; Gabrielyan, E. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Erevan. Med. Inst., Yerevan, USSR
SOURCE: Armyanskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (1984), 37(8), 512-17
CODEN: AYKZAN; ISSN: 0515-9628
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB High-viscosity stable emulsions of lipophilic substances (sea buckthorn oil, propolis, cerebrosides, and lipophilic vitamins) were prepared with emulsifiers (e.g., Tween 20 [9005-64-5], Tween 80 [9005-65-6], Triton X-100 [9002-93-1], Na lauryl sulfate [151-21-3] and glycerol monostearate [31566-31-1]), preservatives (e.g., Na metabisulfite, Na2S2O3, or Me p-hydroxybenzoate [99-76-3]) hydrophilic polymers such as poly(vinylpyrrolidone) [9003-39-8], polyethylene glycol [25322-68-3] or partially hydrolyzed poly(vinyl acetate). The emulsions were used for the preparation of bilayer tissue-adhesive films. The films were wrapped and sterilized by 60Co .gamma.-radiation or UV radiation.
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 59-02-9 59-43-8, biological studies 77-92-9, biological studies 83-88-5, biological studies 99-76-3 1406-18-4 7681-38-1 7681-57-4 7757-82-6, biological studies 7772-98-7 8059-24-3 9003-20-7D, hydrolyzed 9003-39-8 11103-57-4 13870-29-6 25322-68-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(emulsions containing surfactants and, for tissue-adhesive bilayer films)
IT 7681-57-4 7772-98-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(emulsions containing surfactants and, for tissue-adhesive bilayer films)
RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS
CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

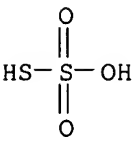
RN 7772-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Thiosulfuric acid (H2S2O3), disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 22 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:470617 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:70617
TITLE: Radiolysis of dilute aqueous solution of sodium iodide
AUTHOR(S): Shubnyakova, L. P.; Kharlamov, V. T.; Pikaev, A. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biofiz., Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya Vysokikh Energii (1976), 10(1), 49-54
CODEN: KHVKAO; ISSN: 0023-1193
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The sterilization of an aqueous solution of 131I-labeled NaI (3 + 10-4M) by .gamma.-ray radiolysis was studied. The yields of I2 and IO31- and the consumption of I1- were measured as a function of I1- concentration and the radiation dose rate. Addition of Na2S2O3 at (4-6) + 10-3M completely suppresses the radiolysis of I1-.
CC 74-1 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
ST radiolysis aq sodium iodide; sterilization aq sodium iodide radiolysis
IT Sterilization and Disinfection
(of aqueous sodium iodide solns. by $\gamma$ -ray irradiation in presence of sodium thiosulfate)
IT Radiolysis
(of sodium iodide in aqueous solns. in presence of sodium thiosulfate, sterilization in relation to)
IT Gamma ray, chemical and physical effects
(sterilization by, of aqueous sodium iodide solns. in presence of sodium thiosulfate)
IT 7772-98-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(radiolysis of aqueous sodium iodide solns. in presence of, sterilization in relation to)

IT 7681-82-5, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(radiolysis of, in aqueous solns. in presence of sodium thiosulfate, sterilization in relation to)
IT 7772-98-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(radiolysis of aqueous sodium iodide solns. in presence of, sterilization in relation to)
RN 7772-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Thiosulfuric acid (H2S2O3), disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



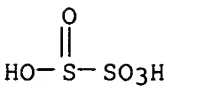
●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 23 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:40718 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:40718
TITLE: Preparation of injectable solutions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CIBA Ltd.
SOURCE: Neth. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: NAXXAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Dutch
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NL 6602950 | | 19660909 | NL | |
| FR 5250 | | | FR | |
| GB 1098128 | | | GB | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US | 19650308 |

AB Aqueous solns. of salts of 1-alkyl-2-pyridinium aldoxime are stabilized by addition of an ascorbic acid derivative and a H2O solution of Na metabisulfite. For example, to 325 g. 1-methyl-2-pyridiniumaldoxime chloride in 500 ml. H2O was added 10 ml. PhCH2OH, 5 g. isoascorbic acid, and 4 g. Na metabisulfite, and the volume brought to 1 l. with H2O. The solution was filtered through a sterile filter and sealed in 5-ml. ampuls.
IC A61K
CC 63 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 89-65-6, D-erythro-Hex-2-enonic acid, γ -lactone 89-65-6
7681-57-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in stabilization of 2-formyl-1-methylpyridinium chloride oxime)
IT 7681-57-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in stabilization of 2-formyl-1-methylpyridinium chloride oxime)
RN 7681-57-4 HCAPLUS

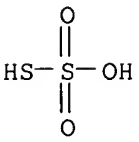
CN Disulfurous acid, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 24 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:45912 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:45912
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:8263i,8264a-d
TITLE: Bacteriostatic properties of .gamma .-mercurated alcohols and of alkyl ethers of these
AUTHOR(S): Lebedeva, M. N.; Efremova, S. A.; Kostin, V. N.; Levina, R. Ya.
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Univ., Moscow
SOURCE: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta (1957), 12(Ser. Mat., Mekh. Astron., Fiz., Khim. No. 3), 149-58
CODEN: VMUNAE; ISSN: 0372-6320
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Compds. of the type MeC(OR)MeC(R1)MeCH2HgX, where R and R1 = H, Me, or Et and X = Cl, Br, I, CN, CNS, and alkyl groups, were tested against 15 bacteria and pathogenic fungi. The most effective 10 were (R1, R, X): Me, H, OCOMe; Me, H, Br (I); Me, H, CN (II); Me, H, CNS (III); Me, Me, OCOMe (IV); Me, Me, CN (V); H, H, CN (VI); H, Me, CNS (VII); the compound Me(CH2)3CH(OH)CH2HgBr (VIII); and HgCl2. These were effective against tuberculosis bacteria, especially IV and V which retarded its growth in dilns. of 1:131,072,000 and 1:262,144,000, resp. Generally the compds. were least effective against blue-green pus bacteria and against the typhoid-dysentery type. All have fungicidal properties; especially IV, V, and VII; the latter is recommended for clinical use. The presence of protein (in 10% serum) generally reduces the effectiveness of all the compds. by a factor of 2-4 (rarely 8-32). VIII has high bacteriostatic activity, but in the presence of the protein serum decreases more sharply than the others. When the compds. were neutralized with Na2S2O3 or cysteine, their bactericidal activity was greatly reduced. All compds. were lower in toxicity than HgCl2, especially I, III, VI, VII and VIII, and I was completely harmless to white mice in the dilns. used (1:1,000-4,000). The most active against microorganisms generally were II, IV, V, and VII; for combined high activity and low toxicity the best were VII, III, and I, which are recommended for vaccine preservation. The relation of chemical structure to activity is discussed.
CC 11C (Biological Chemistry: Microbiology)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics
Fungicides or Fungistats
(alcs. (γ -mercurated) and their alkyl ethers as)
IT Tuberculosis
(antitubercular substances, γ -mercurated alcs. and their alkyl ethers as)
IT Proteins
(bactericidal action of γ -mercurated alcs. and their alkyl ethers in presence of)

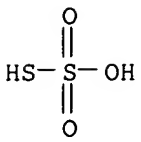
IT Alcohols
(bactericidal effect of γ -mercurated, and their alkyl ethers)
IT Vaccines
(preservation with γ -mercurated alcs. and their alkyl ethers)
IT 52-90-4, Cysteine 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate
(effect on bactericidal action of γ -mercurated alcs. and their alkyl ethers)
IT 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate
(effect on bactericidal action of γ -mercurated alcs. and their alkyl ethers)
RN 7772-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Thiosulfuric acid (H2S2O3), disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L47 ANSWER 25 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:66042 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:66042
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:11723a-c
TITLE: Preparation of cod-liver residues and vitamin B12 concentrates
AUTHOR(S): Truscott, Beryl; Gage, D. G.; Hoogland, P. L.
SOURCE: Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada (1954), 11, 355-61
CODEN: JFRBAK; ISSN: 0015-296X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In a study of the vitamin B12 content of cod-liver exts., two methods were used to prepare fresh residue. In the Vandenheuvel method homogenized livers were heated at 60° and mixed with 7N NaOH to pH 8.0-8.5, the residue being brought, after centrifugation, to pH 6.0-6.5 with 4N HCl. In the 2nd method, homogenized livers were warmed in water to 85°, quickly heated to 15 lb. pressure, and cooled to 100°. The mixture was centrifuged while still hot, and the oil and the residue were collected. The Vandenheuvel method produces very good results. The fresh residue could be dried without appreciable loss of vitamin B12 activity on a double drum dryer. The most satisfactory results in defatting the residue were obtained with (CH2Cl)2. Concentrates with vitamin B12 activity equivalent to 2-4 .gamma. per ml. were produced by extraction of the dried defatted residue with H2O and evaporation in vacuo.
CC 17 (Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Perfumes)
IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate
(as disinfectant)
IT 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate
(as disinfectant)
RN 7772-98-7 HCAPLUS

CN Thiosulfuric acid (H2S2O3), disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na